

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
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We charge the postage on letters containing Three  
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CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1300

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, the day at 1 P.M.,  
and close at 10 every night.

POST OFFICE MAIL, from Charleston, is due  
Sunday at 1 P.M., and closes at 11 A.M. every day.

FARENTVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due Mondays  
Wednesday and Fridays, at 9 A.M., and closes on same  
days at 10 at night.

FARENTVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethown,  
Westbrooks, and Robersons, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-  
days and Saturdays, at 9 A.M., and closes on same days  
at 10 P.M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A.M.,  
and closes at 9 A.M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK  
RIVER, CHAPEL, and HARRISON'S STORE MAIL, is due every  
Thursday at 9 P.M., and closes same night at 10.

ONWARD MAIL, via Topham Sound, Stump Sound  
Sandy's Ferry, and on to Richlands, and returns  
via Bannisters, is due every Monday at 4 P.M., and  
on every Thursday night at 10 P.M.

**E. L. W. HALL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURTHOUSE)  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover,  
Onslow, and Duplin.

Office on Front street, opposite the Cape  
Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Ho-  
tel [Oct 12, 1849—5-12m]

**H. S. ASHE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURTHOUSE)  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Announces this method of informing his friends that  
he has been admitted to the practice of the  
Law, and will be grateful for any business that may  
be confided to his hands. He will at present attend  
the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne.  
[Feb 2, 1849—21-14]

**JOHN L. HOLMES,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover,  
Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.

July 13, 1849—44-14

**EDWARD CANTWELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him  
Jan 26, 1849—50-14

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,**  
DAVIS'S WHARF,  
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**W. H. LIPPITT,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**DRUGGIST,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,  
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent  
Medicines, &c. &c.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, immedi-  
ately opposite Shaw's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
October 8, 1847—4-14

**G. & W. A. GWYER,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in**

**CABINET FURNITURE,**  
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

**BEDSTEDS, COATS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING  
GLASSES, &c. &c.**

Front street, near Market, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

**T. F. ROBESON,  
INSPECTOR OF**

**TIMBER and LUMBER,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848—15-15

**SCOTT, KEEN & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
IN

**SUPERIOR  
READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Market-Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Jan. 19, 1849—19-19.

**JOHN WALKER, JR.,**  
Auctioneer and Commission  
MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 16, 1849—27-15

**WM. A. GWYER,  
General Agent, Forwarding**

AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will make liberal allowances on consignments  
of Naval Stores and country produce generally.

All persons entitled to him, will receive his  
personal attention as usual.

Office on Front street, near Market.

**MILES COSTIN,  
GENERAL AGENT,**

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF  
COUNTRY PRODUCE:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,  
Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REMARKS.

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,  
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,  
Albert Potter, Owen Fennell,  
John Dawson, A. L. Price,  
Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849—44-14

**DRS. CHARLES DUFFY and E. S. HUNTER,**  
HAVING entered into partnership with the view  
of rendering mutual assistance, offer their profes-  
sional services to the citizens of Onslow and the  
adjacent counties.

Richlands, August 13, 1849—52-15

**HOTCHKISS'**

**Vertical Water Wheels.**

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above, Wheels  
in this place. He will take pleasure in showing  
the casting to any person who may desire to see  
them. There will be found at his office a supply  
of Wheel, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for  
sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 29, 1848—16-15

**TAILORING.**

THE subscriber has resumed his business in  
Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring  
Business in all its various branches. He is in  
possession of all the latest styles, and from his  
past experience in the business he feels satisfied  
that he can please the taste of the most fastidious.

A trial is all he asks to convince any white  
person of harboring the above negro.

S. R. ROBBINS: T. M. RODGERS.

May 17, 1849—36-12m

# Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.  
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

VOL. 6....NO. 7.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1849.

FORMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For space of 10 lines of 12 columns in the columns.

One square 1 insertion: \$6 75

Do. do. 2 insertions: \$10 00

Do. do. 3 months: \$15 00

Do. do. 6 do. \$1 50

Do. do. 12 do. \$2 00

Do. do. 18 do. \$2 50

Do. do. 24 do. \$3 00

If the number of insertions are not marked on the ad-  
vertisement, it will be considered as full ordered out  
and charged for at the rate of 10 lines per square for  
every insertion after the first week's advertising.

A reduction of 20 per cent will be made on advertising  
exceeding 10 lines per square, when published 6 months  
or more in advance.

No advertisement, reflecting upon the private char-  
acter of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTAN-  
CES, be admitted.

TERMS: \$3 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 267.

**SCHOOLS.**

**COLUMBIA ACADEMY,  
BLACK CREEK.**

THIS Institution will be opened for the recep-  
tion of Students on the fourth Monday in October  
instant, under the management of Mr. John Re-  
nix, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy,  
Staunton.

The locality being one of the most healthy in  
this part of the State, and the arrangement of  
terms such as to suit the means of the humblest  
of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledg-  
ed competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the  
subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the  
public in the laudable work.

Terms, per Session of 7 months.

1st class, \$100, to cover up to mer-  
it and arithmetic.

2nd do. (from the 1st class up to enter-  
ing on E. Grammar.) \$5 00

3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar.) 7 00

4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c., 10 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most rea-  
sonable terms.

Books supplied to students at a very small  
per cent on New York prices.

**BUNYAN BARNEs,**  
Chairman Board of Trustees,  
Wayne county, N. C., Oct 19, 1849—[6-14]

**Topaz Academy.**

THE first session of this institution will open  
on the first day of October, under the superinten-  
dence of JAMES H. BAXT, a graduate of Randolph  
Macon College. Its location is 12 miles east of  
Wilmington, on the road leading to New-  
bern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a  
neighborhood where board may be obtained at \$6  
per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows:

Lower branches of English, per session of  
five months, \$7 00

Higher branches of English, together with  
Mathematics, 12 50

Latin and Greek, 18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,  
President of the Board of Trustees.

Sept 14, 1849—[5-14]

Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks, and  
send to Journal office.

**EVERTTSVILLE  
FEMALE ACADEMY.**

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL  
commences on the 1st instant, under the manage-  
ment of Misses Richardson and Shryne, ladies  
eminently qualified to instruct in the various  
branches of Literature and Science, and who will  
consider themselves responsible, so far as their  
influence and instruction is concerned, for the best  
interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Cures,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease

by applying the Galvanic Fluid to the body.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation

of the blood, purify the secretions, and renew the

system, giving health, vigor, and strength.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Cures,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease

by applying the Galvanic Fluid to the body.

The great object of the Galvanic Fluid is to

strengthen the body, giving tone to the

various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also

in cases of Paralysis, Palsies, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Paroxysmal Disease, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Convulsions, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Epilepsy, Lumbago, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Neuralgia, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Rheumatism, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Sciatica, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Tumor, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Throbbing, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Ulcers, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Neuralgia, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

in cases of Neuralgia,

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday Morning, October 26, 1849.

—We are pleased to learn that a Post Office has been established at Beatty's Bridge, Bladen county, N. C., and CALVIN J. DICKSON appointed Post Master.

MR. CLINGMAN'S NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.—We have read with considerable attention a letter from Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of this State, upon the subject of the national currency, addressed to Simeon Draper, of New York. Mr. Clingman's scheme, which, in all its important particulars, is identical with the Free Banking system of New York, consists in the issue of United States Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, to State banks or private individuals, upon the deposit of a sufficient amount of United States stock to secure the redemption of the same. Upon the delivery of these notes to the bank or individual, they are to be endorsed by them, and such bank or individual will be required to redeem them in specie upon presentation. The notes so issued to be received in payment of public dues. Such are the main features of the scheme; now let us look at its operation.

Of the immense power which it would give to capital, there can be no question; the burdens which it would impose upon labor are equally unquestionable. Take, for instance, the case assumed by Mr. Clingman himself, of an individual or a bank possessed of one hundred thousand dollars of United States stock. He deposits the stock and receives a corresponding sum in notes, which notes he can either lend out at interest or invest in business, as he pleases. Is it not plain that he thus receives interest on his money twice over. In the first instance, he draws six per cent. interest upon the original stock which he deposes. In the second instance, he receives six per cent. upon the investment of the notes which he receives in place of those deposited. Mr. Clingman's scheme expressly provides that interest shall still accrue upon deposits of stock made in pursuance of the proposed system.

In this way the government of the United States would pay interest to the holders of its stock, and the people of the United States would again pay interest to those same stockholders for the use of a currency based upon the very stock upon which they are already paying interest! But even this, absurd and infamous as it is, is not the most dangerous feature in the scheme. It is proposed that, in case of the failure of the redemption of these notes by the person to whom they are issued, the Treasurer of the United States, after certain legal formulae have been complied with, shall sell the stock deposited for their redemption, and redeem the notes so issued. Suppose, in case of a financial crisis like that of 1839-'40, a run is made upon the individual endorsers of the notes, is it not plain that an immense amount might be protested, and in the very middle of the crisis a corresponding party at the South, may be ascertained, in a great measure, by observing that of the corresponding party at the North. The people of the North, of all parties, are anti-slavery in their feelings. How far these feelings may assume the form of action, depends upon the length to which it is believed that action may be carried with impunity. The organs of the Whig party at the South, but especially in North Carolina, have been engaged in a sort of justification, if not advocacy, of the principle of the Proviso, and their position is taken as a tacit acquiescence, which the necessity of their position only prevents from being an open approval, consequently their political brethren at the North, may see no necessity for restraining the manifestation of their feelings upon a question in regard to which their Southern coadjutors are either openly with them in opinion, or express their dissent so very faintly as to be lost.

A combination of brokers, by obtaining the control of vast numbers of these notes, might hold the credit of the United States at their mercy.

We have, perhaps, devoted too much space to this matter, which is only significant as indicating the current, as it were, the direction of the wind. It, in fact, shows that, with certain members of the Federal party, the United States Bank is hardly yet an "obsolete idea." It is yet to be seen how far the presses of Mr. C. party in this State will sustain him in this movement.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.—We are indebted to the publisher, John C. Rives, Esq., for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the second session of the 30th Congress. The same gentleman, who has become sole proprietor of the Globe establishment and printing office, having purchased the interest of Francis P. Blair in the concern, has also sent us the annual prospectus of the Globe establishment, which we would be happy to publish in full upon our particular issue, are waived, or not brought directly into the arena, out of a desire to promote the unity of the party, from respect to the opinions and attitude of their political brethren at the South, or from a conviction of the impossibility of rallying the whole party upon any such issues, or even of obtaining the acquiescence of the South after such a restriction should have been passed by Congress.

If, from the first, the same position had been assumed by the Southern Whig party which has been taken by the Democratic party, it would have materially contributed to the settlement of this question. But the miserable, quibbling, temporizing, expediency policy, advocated by the Southern Whig press, which it gave strength and confidence to the Abolitionists in their own party, destroyed the moral power which a united Southern public opinion might have exerted, and, by the contagion of its example, weakened the hands of the Democrats in their unaided endeavors to maintain the rights of the South. If a portion of the Northern Democrats are unsound—if few of them are as sound as they should be upon this question, such unsoundness is mainly attributable to the demoralizing influence of Southern public opinion, as expressed through the organs of the Whig party. If there yet exists a party at the North who are willing to adhere to the guarantees of the constitution and respect the rights and feelings of the South, that party is to be found in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, and it is to be determined and mainly stand taken by the Southern Democracy that we owe the existence of that party.

The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last sixteen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a market. Subscribers may expect a copy of each a week during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the end of the session. Each volume will probably comprise two thousand royal quarto pages, of small type.

Complete indexes to the Congressional Globe and Appendix will be sent to subscribers soon after Congress adjourns.

Nothing of a political party aspect will appear in the Globe save that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides, cannot maintain its character if the editorial column reflects a party hue.

## TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session, \$3.00. For one copy of the Appendix during the session, \$3.00. For four copies of either, or part of both during the session, \$10.00. For four copies of either, or part of both during the session, \$20.00.

The prices for these papers are so low that advance payment is indispensable to carry them on.

—We notice that S. R. Ford, of this place, is now receiving a large assortment of marble, suitable for mantel-pieces, monuments, tombstones, etc., and is prepared, and will be pleased, to execute any orders in his line. Mr. Ford is well known in this section of country. His work is, in every respect, equal to that done at the North, and we have no doubt that those who may require his services will find it to their advantage to call upon him. We would suggest to our friends the propriety of encouraging a man at their own door instead of sending to a distance.

—BLACKWOOD for October is on hand, with its usual variety of able articles. Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, N. Y.

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION AT THE NORTH.—THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

—It is neither our wish nor our intention to plunge into the vortex of mutual censure and recrimination in which the press of this State is now involved, growing out of the discussion of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. It is enough for us here to say, that, in common with the Democratic press of the entire South, we are opposed, *in toto*, not only to the *exercise*, but also to the *assertion*, of any such power. We believe that the Wilmot proviso, or any kindred measure, is not only inexpedient but unconstitutional, and we firmly believe that this is the only proper ground for the South to take upon this question, the ground she can take, either with safety or with honor, and the only one upon which, if she is determined to assert her rights, she can do so without the danger of a collision with the people of the North. We will briefly state our reasons for so thinking:—reasons founded, not in abstract speculation, but in actual observation.

In the first place, we will state a fact which any Southern man, with his eyes open, can easily verify, before he has been a day in any part of the North, and that is, that the feeling of the Northern people, without distinction of party, is strongly opposed to slavery and slavery extension. Of this fact there can be no sort of doubt, and it is well to state it plainly and at once. But at the same time that the feeling of the people of the North is identical, the position of *parties* is essentially different. The Whig party at the North make the slavery question a party test, and assert that so doing they will be borne out by their party at the South. They argue, and with truth, that some of the most violent, if not of the most able, appeals in favor of the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, come from the Southern Whig presses—that their opposition to such restriction is merely upon the ground of expediency—and that should Congress pass such a law, it would be quickly acquiesced in by the whig party, at least, in the Southern States. On the other hand, it is known that the Southern Democracy, to a man, have taken the strongest and most decided grounds in opposition to the proviso, and against the power of Congress to pass any such law—that the Southern Democratic presses base their opposition to it upon the high ground of constitutional right, and not upon that of mere expediency. This is felt by the Democracy of the North, who, whatever their feelings may be as individuals, are still unwilling, as a party, to adopt a sectional test which must divide them from their brethren of the South, or to press a doubtful or disputed power to the extent of risking the union not only of the party, but of the States.

We may fairly lay it down as a rule, that the position, upon this question, of any party at the North, may be ascertained, in a great measure, by observing that of the corresponding party at the South. The people of the North, of all parties, are anti-slavery in their feelings. How far these feelings may assume the form of action, depends upon the length to which it is believed that action may be carried with impunity. The organs of the Whig party at the South, but especially in North Carolina, have been engaged in a sort of justification, if not advocacy, of the principle of the Proviso, and their position is taken as a tacit acquiescence, which the necessity of their position only prevents from being an open approval, consequently their political brethren at the North, may see no necessity for restraining the manifestation of their feelings upon a question in regard to which their Southern coadjutors are either openly with them in opinion, or express their dissent so very faintly as to be lost.

After appointing a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, presenting to its consideration the objects designed by the Convention, the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in April next.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—The position of affairs in Canada has, for years past, been growing more and more complicated, and the impression now seems general, even in England, if we may judge from the tone of the British press, that the severance of the Colonies from the mother country is a matter at the North can see no necessity for restraining the manifestation of their feelings upon a question in regard to which their Southern coadjutors are either openly with them in opinion, or express their dissent so very faintly as to be lost.

With the Democratic party the case is different. The position of the Southern section of the party upon the slavery question is decided and uncompromising. Instead of yielding to the pressure from the Northern States, it asserts its right to be felt, and it is felt in the councils of the national party. The controlling power of the party is located at the South. Its interests are identified with that section of the Union, and consequently the individual wishes of its members at the North, upon this particular issue, are waived, or not brought directly into the arena, out of a desire to promote the unity of the party, from respect to the opinions and attitude of their political brethren at the South, or from a conviction of the impossibility of rallying the whole party upon any such issues, or even of obtaining the acquiescence of the South after such a restriction should have been passed by Congress.

If, from the first, the same position had been assumed by the Southern Whig party which has been taken by the Democratic party, it would have materially contributed to the settlement of this question. But the miserable, quibbling, temporizing, expediency policy, advocated by the Southern Whig press, which it gave strength and confidence to the Abolitionists in their own party, destroyed the moral power which a united Southern public opinion might have exerted, and, by the contagion of its example, weakened the hands of the Democrats in their unaided endeavors to maintain the rights of the South. If a portion of the Northern Democrats are unsound—if few of them are as sound as they should be upon this question, such unsoundness is mainly attributable to the demoralizing influence of Southern public opinion, as expressed through the organs of the Whig party. If there yet exists a party at the North who are willing to adhere to the guarantees of the constitution and respect the rights and feelings of the South, that party is to be found in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, and it is to be determined and mainly stand taken by the Southern Democracy that we owe the existence of that party.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—At the late election in Florida, there were five Senatorial vacancies to fill. In those districts the federalists had four; the democrats one. The result of the election is a gain for the latter of three, just reversing the figures, and giving the democrats a majority of one in the State Senate, instead of a federal majority of five, as was the case during the late session.

ELECTION OF JUDGES IN TEXAS.—It appears from the returns of the elections that a majority of nearly two-thirds of the voters in Texas voted in favor of the amendment of the constitution for giving the election of the judges to the people.

FOREIGN OWNERS OF AMERICAN STOCK.—The following statement is given, from official sources, of the amount of federal stocks held abroad, nearly the whole of which is owned by foreigners. The amount of the 1842 loan abroad is \$710,313; 1843, \$466,300; 1846, \$512,700; 1847, \$310,340; 1848, \$481,750; and coupons, same date, \$8,500,000 a \$9,000,000. This last amount, estimated by \$7,500,000, is positively known to have gone. This makes a total of near \$21,000,000, or about one third of the entire federal debt, which is \$65,000,000.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The following government loans are sought to be obtained in Europe:

France 200,000,000 fr.  
Austria 120,000,000 "  
Piedmont 105,000,000 "  
Tuscany 24,000,000 "  
All these sums are to be raised in the course of a year.

SOMETHING OF A SPEECH.—Col. Benton recently made a speech at Fayette, Mo., which occupies twenty-five columns (?) of the Jeffersonian Inquirer, and is most bitter throughout.

—There is a rumor that Russia has determined to close the Black Sea to the commerce of the United States, and of all nations.

## THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER ROAD.

—We know that we have already made many appeals to the parties interested in the progress of this great work, urging them to the energetic prosecution of it to completion, still we wish to keep urging, lest our people should become forgetful or remiss in a matter of so much importance to Wilmington, and which promises to confer so many advantages upon her. Much interested as the people of this and of the line on its construction, we are sorry to learn that it is far less advanced than the other end, or indeed, than the central portion. In a short time a considerable extent of the road between the Pee Dee river and the South Carolina Railroad will be put in operation, and produce carried by it to Charleston, a large proportion of which, were this end of the road completed, would find its way to Wilmington. This result has been accomplished by the South Carolina Stockholders working out their stock, and taking new contracts without claiming the legal delay upon the payment of stock. We are assured that the same course would be adopted by the people of Columbus, in this State, were they certain that they would be met by a corresponding movement on this end. Will not this be done? Can it not be done somehow or other? The road, if made, would bring to Wilmington a trade as rich, if not richer, than any she now receives.

We have no hesitation in saying that this road is of more importance to Wilmington and the people of the South, than the part of the project which has been started within the last two years. We desire the success and improvement of every portion of the State, and we think that this project calls for, and will repay, all the exertion that our people can now make.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The great Railroad Convention, called to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean, assembled at St. Louis on the 15th instant. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was chosen President, with a number of Vice Presidents.

—A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported proposed settings forth the importance of the road, and calling upon Congress to make provision for its immediate construction.

Upon the adoption of these resolutions, considerable difference of opinion existed in the convention; many delegates doubting the present expediency of the road; many more the constitutional power of Congress to construct it.

Mr. Benton was present and made a long speech. He read a letter from Col. Fremont, stating that the Convention ought not to designate any road across the Rocky Mountains, as he believed the pass between the head of the Arkansas and the Rio Del Norte to be the most practicable and nearest route to the Pacific.

After appointing a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, presenting to its consideration the objects designed by the Convention, the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in April next.

SHIPPING AT SAN FRANCISCO.—It is said that there is now in the waters of San Francisco Bay, nearly six millions of dollars worth of property in shipping, unprotected and at the mercy of the winds and waves. According to an account given by Commodore Voorhees, U. S. N. S., in a letter written from San Francisco to his brother, a gale of wind or a fire would destroy the whole of them. These vessels have been abandoned by their crews immediately on coming into port.

THE POUSSIN AFFAIR IN EUROPE.—The N. Y. Express says: "Judging from the prices of American stocks in London, as announced by telegraph, the Poussin affair has made no sensation in Europe. If a war had been apprehended, American stocks would have declined, not advanced. Probably not much thought of the master."

—The jury in the case of Charlotte McRae, tried for the murder of Louis Rod, at DeBaufler & Sowers hotel, in Philadelphia, an account of which we published a few weeks since, have brought in a verdict of manslaughter, but recommended her to the mercy of the court. She will, no doubt, receive the lightest penalty which the law allows, viz: imprisonment for one year and the costs.

ELECTIONEERING OUT WEST.—They have quite a frank, open-hearted way of expressing their opinions out West that is perfectly refreshing. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, in referring the other day to the bursting of the "Peace Maker" at Washington, said: "I can only wish that Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, and John Tyler had been astounded at it at the time." That's what we would call rather plain talk in a public speech.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.—We regret to learn that C. F. Hoffman is now confined in a prison in the city of Philadelphia, laboring under a malignant disease. The New York Globe says the cloots of the valley are yet fresh over the remains of poor Edgar A. Poe, and now his companion in genius, poor Hoffman, is following him so closely, a miserable, unfortunate, pitiful, raving maniac. It is but a short time since his recovery from a former attack was bailed by his friends and the whole country.

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CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.—We regret to learn that C. F. Hoffman is now confined in a prison in the city of Philadelphia,

nor. His friend is dead. The administration that appreciated his merits and knew his worth, has long since vanished away, and the man who refused the honest wood-chopper of Indiana a healthful camp for the sick and dying soldiers, on the banks of the Palo Alto, is occupying, in luxurious idleness, the White House at Washington.

#### IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL.

Special Correspondence of the *Pennsylvanian*.

Our attentive correspondent at Washington transmits a rough minutes of an important Cabinet Council held at the White house, Saturday evening last, convened after the intelligence of the Georgia and Maryland election. All the members of the Regency, including Gen. Taylor, were present, except Mr. Clayton, who had left for the East in order to endeavor to force the Whigs and Natives of Philadelphia to unite: The colloquy was animated and unreserved. Gen. Taylor first broke silence:

**The General.**—As I have given up all my power, President to you, gentlemen, it is right that you should tell me what in Heaven's name is the reason of this succession of Whig defeats before the people? Where is Mr. Clayton?

**Meredith.**—He has gone to the East, to try and get Pennsylvania in a better train than Maryland.

**The General.**—With what result, do you think Mr. Meredith?

**Meredith.**—With no good result, certainly, as I assumed before he left. All is chaos in the Whig ranks of Philadelphia; the people are sick of Whig rule; and our best men have taken ground against the Whig ticket.

**Evig.**—Why, then, did Clayton go? Is it possible that we are to have another blunder fastened upon us, after all that has been said and proved? His visit to the East will be ridiculous and misrepresentative of every democratic press in the Union. It is most unwise.

**Meredith.**—So I insisted; but he was resolute. He can do nothing in Pennsylvania, where the leading Whig district is lost. I think he hopes by promising offices to the recusant Natives to get them to draw off, but it is too late now to mend the irreparable breach.

**Gen.**—I am sick of politics and of the Presidency; and I dare not hear the news from Pennsylvania. Governor Johnston led me into that State in the belief that I would excite enthusiasm among the people. I didn't want to go. I knew how it would be. When I made speeches I only made blunders; then my travelling companions wrote different versions of each address; and at Erie they even reported a speech that I never made at all. I felt all the time that I was out of place, and now we shall have it said that I was the cause of the defeat that awaits us in Pennsylvania. I do wish Mr. Clayton had staid at Washington instead of going to regulate that State.

**Collamer.**—But I do not despair of Pennsylvania. Stevens sends good news, and I have great confidence in his judgment.

**Meredith.**—Well, I have none. I knew him in the Reform Convention, and then told him what I thought of him. He did not trust him, Mr. Postmaster General.

**Collamer.**—But why should we lose Pennsylvania? It is a State that was early in favor of the war, and it ought not to desert Gen. Taylor the Hero of that war; and surely it is not opposed to our bold and fearless course against France.

**Taylor.**—Your reasons are nonsense, Mr. Collamer. I have been so completely overruled in my selections since I became President that the fact is now presented to the country; and by no part of the country more felt than by Pennsylvania, that the men who fought in that war have been turned out and disappointed, while those who opposed it have been noticed and promoted. In regard to France, the blunders of Mr. Clayton have been so numerous and apparent, that I fear the worst consequences whenever the facts are looked into. Mr. Collamer must find something else to induce Pennsylvania to maintain our administration besides our course in regard to the recent war and to France.

**Reverdy Johnson.**—I am disappointed in regard to Maryland, but as the Secretary of War will admit, and the Secretary of the Navy cannot deny, she has done much better for the Whigs than either Georgia or Virginia.

**Mr. Crawford.**—Secretary of War.—Georgia is a close State, and only goes for the Whigs under peculiar circumstances. She went for General Taylor because he believed him to be opposed to party administration of the government.

**Mr. Preston.**—Secretary of the Navy.—And Virginia is democratic nineteen times out of twenty, and never dreams of going for the Whigs, but under the most peculiar circumstances.

**General Taylor.**—And we must admit that we have treated the people of all the States shamefully. I do not wonder or complain that they are deciding against us in all quarters; though I wash my hands of both the cause and the consequences. Gentlemen, somebody should telegraph Mr. Clayton to come back from the East before his presence leads us into new troubles, and covers us with even ridicule.

[Here the conference adjourned.]

**The Inquest.**—A hint to clever men employed on such occasions:

“Poor Peter Pike is drowned, and neighbors say,

The jury mean to sit on him to-day—

Know'st thou for what? Bemus replied, “No doubt,

‘Tis merely done to squeeze the water out.”

**Cholera—the Water Cure.**—A Berlin letter of 23rd says:

The cholera continues its ravages here. The most successful treatment said to have been used in Germany is that by water. The celebrated Preissnitz, founder of the water cure system, is said to have lost not a single patient out of numerous cases treated by him. Certainly it is that the village of Gräfenberg is crowded with visitors from all parts of the world.

Americans, English, Russians, Frenchmen, Italian and Germans, form the great majority of the visitors, which have been built up about the baths. Preissnitz himself is a great favorite with the visitors. He has not lost the simplicity of his original condition, (he was a peasant) but he has great experience in the treatment of diseases, great good nature and kindness.

Running water is used for the baths. Those who remain for several months generally become very hardy, insensible to cold and the changes of the weather, and run over the mountains as active as the deer they see.

**The Influence of Railroads.**—On wealth, it is made apparent by a recent comparative estimate of the personal and real estate of the two cities of Boston and New York. It is found that the former is indebted for her recent rapid growth, to her superior enterprise in railroads. The valuation of real and personal estate in New York, at the commencement of the present year, was \$254,193,527, which, compared with that of 1840, exhibits an increase of only \$1,350,373; while that of Boston shows an increase of \$73,097,400 during the same interval. In 1840, the wealth of Boston in real estate amounted to \$94,631,000, while at the present time it is estimated at \$167,728,000.

There are six horses worked on each omnibus daily; on all 2,236. The distance travelled by each horse, therefore, daily, is about 19 miles. There is but one driver to an omnibus—376 in all. They receive \$1 per day wages, which is about \$300 a year. Each omnibus pays a license to the city of \$20 a year, from which a revenue accrues annually of \$7,520.

**Too Critical.**—A traveller on the Upper Mississippi writes to the *Cincinnati Nonpareil* as follows, concerning Dubuque, Iowa:

“The population of this place is estimated at 9,050, classed as follows: 4,000 humans, 5,000 dogs, and 60 Colonels; but since my stay here for a few days, one of the ‘oldest inhabitants’ has assured me that there are 150 Colonels, and not more than one-half of the 4,000 can reasonably be called human.”

We object to that man being employed to take the next census. He is too nice.

**The Frenchman who got drunk on board of the Steamboat.**—The following ludicrous incident took place a week or two since on board the steamer Worcester, while on her passage from Norwich to New York.

There was a French gentleman and his lady board, the former of whom was a jovial, amiable sort of customer, who seemed more fond of the bar forward than the mosquito bar of his state room, beneath which an early hour his buxom dame bestowed herself away.

The clerk of the boat and a party of his friends were all in a yarn spinning knot near the bar, and the Frenchman stood up among them. Frequently did he call upon Mr. Peter, the bar keeper, for ‘anozzer glass of zat zin cocktail,’ and about midnight he became emphatically tight. He was advised to go to bed. After taking ‘anozzer glass of zat zin cocktail superbe’ he took the advice and staggered aft to the saloon, where he had secured a state room for himself and lady.

He had been gone about half an hour, when a tremendous row and uproar was heard in the saloon, amongst which could be heard the cry of “Murder! Robbery! Captain!”

All hands rushed up, and there a scene presented itself. Our French friend stood ‘a la commissaire,’ and nothing else, and by the way, a good portion of that was in the hands of Joanna, the chambermaid, who stood like an enraged Pythoness, her black eyes flashing the whites thereof, red as a mad comet—shouting, while on one hand she held the luckless Frenchman by the hair.

**Cap'n—oh Massa Cap'n! Rave! Robbery! Murder!**—While her struggling victim shouted equally as loud:

“Let go me, you black thief! Stop pull my hair! I'll let me go, by tan!”

The state room door—(No. 2) was open, and the clothes of the middle berth being half dragged out of the room, while the other berths were undisturbed, gave some idea of the trouble, for Joanna, like the Frenchman, had on but one garment.

At this moment art came Captain Williams, who, from the pilot house forward, had heard the shout, and as tall, noble form appeared, both the Frenchman and Joanna opened upon him.

“Oh, Massa Cap'n purree me! Dis year funn monster hab come here in de nighty, and here she begun to sob—” he git in my berth and he hug me and, and, and, the girl's sobs now rendered her quite unintelligible.

“Oh, by tan—let me go! ‘tan it am I you grav meestake, Monsieur le Capitaine! I have found you two young twins to support!”

“They are too old to have twin of your own—”

“They are not mine, sur, I am only raisin’ ‘em—” How old are your twins? “One of ‘em is seven weeks old, and Father is eight months old, plaise God!—N. Y. paper.”

Lynch law in California.—A letter from San Francisco, in the Patriot says:

Crimes are punished with dreadful penalties, hanging, shooting and whipping, cutting of ears, &c. I am told a man was the other day convicted of stealing a large quantity of gold, \$8,000, upon him. He was sentenced to have his head shaved, both ears cut off close to his head, to receive 100 lashes on the bare, back, and to leave the place within 16 hours and California (never to return) within 16 days, with the addition that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead, in case he fails to comply with either of the last two clauses, within the time specified, or in the event of his return. And it is said the sentence, so far as it went, has been carried into effect.

A friend indeed has placed these stones in memory of Radamantes Jones.

With a heavy heart, we break the news, Struck off his toe with a broad-axe.

A solemn and affectionate epigram, and much needed.

Birth.—Lady of the editor of this paper, of a son, aged two days. He now weighs twelve pounds, which is the size of a good sized turkey. That he will be good lookin' when I write of this article, and grasping his hand, “Oh, Mr. Bigelow! Mr. Bigelow! Mr. Bigelow!” The following inscription is on his tomb:

“Oh, Massa Cap'n purree me! Dis year funn monster hab come here in de nighty, and here she began to sob—” he git in my berth and he hug me and, and, and, the girl's sobs now rendered her quite unintelligible.

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